

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

January 13, 1905 64

Panama before disembarking. Five passengers in transit for the United States and other foreign ports were refused passage by the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the United Fruit Company Line. The United Fruit Company Line also refused to take 80 members of the opera troupe, among whom the disease appeared on the *Loa* to Limon. These people are being held under observation here, and should no disease break out among them those who so desire will be granted passage by the Panama Railroad steamer which sails on the 28th instant. The opera troupe referred to will take a ship from here to Veracruz, Mexico.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

During the week ended December 24, 1904, 6 deaths have been officially reported as follows: 1 Panaman, stomach trouble; 1 Jamaican, pneumonia; 1 Jamaican, lobar pneumonia (died in Colon Hospital); 1 Colombian, phthisis pulmonalis; 1 Panaman, epilepsy; 1 West Indian, arterio-sclerosis.

Except the case of smallpox, which was removed from the steamship Loa on December 21, no cases of quarantinable disease have been reported either in Panama or Colon.

During the week ended December 31, 1904, the following vessels have cleared for ports in the United States and have been granted bills of health:

American steamship *Advance*, for New York, December 28, with 61 crew and 28 passengers.

British schooner Cartagena, for New York via San Blas coast, Decem-

ber 29, with 8 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Nicaraguan*, for New Orleans via Jamaica and Mexican ports, December 29, with 46 crew and 30 passengers.

American steamship Orizaba, for New York, December 30, with 60 year and 11 passengers

crew and 11 passengers.

German steamship *Boundbrook*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, December 30, with 31 crew and 2 passengers.

During the week ended December 31, 1904, there have been 5 deaths

officially reported as follows:

December 28, 1 Jamaican, female, 27 years, malaria; 1 Panaman, female, 3 months, diarrhea. December 30, 1 Panaman, female, 15 years, burns; 1 Jamaican, female, 37 years, fever; 1 Chinese, male, 24 years, fever.

The total number of deaths officially reported during the month of December was 34, which in a population officially estimated at 8,000

would give an annual death rate of 51 per thousand.

On December 31 a case of smallpox was discovered by the quarantine officer on board the German steamship Westphalia in the person of a negro laborer who had shipped twelve days before at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, at which place the disease was undoubtedly contracted. The case was promptly removed from the ship and isolated. The necessary disinfection was done and all unprotected persons on the vessel were vaccinated.

Since my last report, dated December 27, 1904, I have been officially informed that 3 more cases of yellow fever have been reported in the city of Panama—one case on December 30 and 2 cases on January 1. One of the latter cases has terminated fatally.